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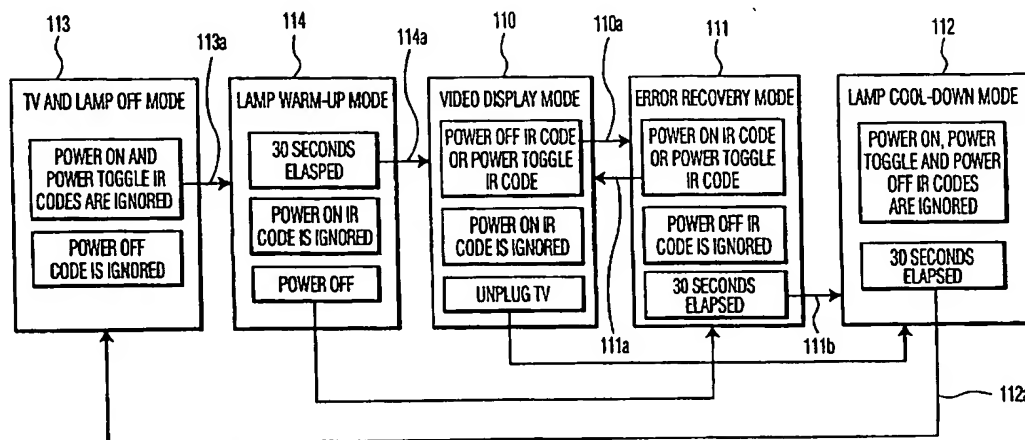
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **THOMSON LICENSING S.A.** [FR/FR]; 46, Quai Alphonse Le Gallo, F-92648 Boulogne Cedex (FR).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): **MEARS, Mark, Gilmore** [US/US]; 6514 Hyde Park Drive, Zionsville, IN 46077-8258 (US). **DUGGAN, Scott, Joseph** [US/US]; 12115 Kingfisher Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46236 (US). **GOSPEL, Thomas, Edward** [US/US]; 12970 Brookshire Parkway, Carmel, IN 46033 (US). **JOHNSON, Gene, Harlow** [US/US]; 14379 Whisper Wind Drive, Carmel, IN 46032 (US).
- (74) Agents: **TRIPOLI, Joseph et al.**; THOMSON Multimedia Licensing Inc., P.O. Box 5312, Princeton, NJ 08540 (US).
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(54) Title: **TEMPORARY SIMULATED OFF STATE IN A RESTART OF A VIDEO DISPLAY**



(57) Abstract: A liquid crystal display television receiver projection system uses a high-intensity discharge lamp (302) as a back lighting source. The lamp is of the type that should not be re-started or turned on immediately after being turned off. In response to a user power off command (113), the display screen (303) will immediately give a false appearance of being turned off, during a first interval of, for example, 30 seconds that immediately follows the power off command. Despite the appearance of being turned off, the lamp is maintained powered on, during the first interval. Should a user issue a power on command, before the first interval has elapsed, the user will not experience any start-up delay. Should the user not issue the power on command, during the first interval, the lamp will be de-energized.

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For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

TEMPORARY SIMULATED OFF STATE IN A RESTART OF A VIDEO DISPLAY**BACKGROUND**

This invention relates to a power on/ power off control arrangement of a
5 video display.

A liquid crystal display (LCD) or and a liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS)
television (TV) receiver projection system often uses a high-intensity discharge
lamp, or bulb, as a back lighting source. High intensity discharge lamps operate
with mercury vapor. It is known that preventing the mercury vapor from de-
10 energizing before re-striking the vapor (i.e., turning power to the lamp back on
immediately after or shortly after turning the power off) may shorten the bulb
life. Because re-energizing a partially energized bulb should be avoided, some
projection systems introduce a restart delay. The user is prevented from turning
the TV receiver back on until the bulb is fully de-energized that occurs, for
15 example, after approximately 30 seconds. This approach is particularly annoying
to the user because the user is not able to turn the TV receiver back on
immediately, as is possible in a TV receiver that does not use a high-intensity
discharge lamp. Instead, the user must endure a start-up delay. The start-up
delay includes approximately 30 seconds for the bulb to cool down and
20 approximately another 30 seconds for the bulb to reheat.

In response to a user's command requesting system turn off, the InFocus
model LP755 Front Projector, for example, made by Infocus Corporation, will
display a message asking "Do you really want to turn off the system?". This
approach gives the user the opportunity to re-consider before shutting down, but
25 does not solve the problem directly. Also, this approach is awkward because at
least about 90% of all power-off commands are intentional. It may be desirable
to eliminate the restart delay, when the user tries to turn on the receiver
immediately after turning it off.

In response to a user power off command, a TV receiver, embodying an
30 inventive feature, will immediately give a false appearance of being turned off. In
spite of the turn off appearance, the bulb is maintained powered on or energized,

during a first interval of, for example, 30 seconds that immediately follows the power off command.

Should the user issue a power on command, before the first interval has elapsed, the user will not experience any start-up delay. The first interval should
5 be, advantageously, more than long enough to accommodate an inadvertent or unintended power off command. Thus, the user would experience a start-up delay, only when the user issues a power on command, after the first interval has elapsed.

It may be desirable to create in the user, during the first interval, a
10 sufficiently convincing false impression of a powered-off TV receiver that, in other words, will fool the user. One might very well expect that different users will respond to different visual and audio cues when assessing whether or not a power off command has indeed turned off a television receiver, even if the user is not particularly cognizant of such an analysis. The absence of a picture, the
15 absence of sound and the absence of light from the power on indicator can each work alone and/or in combination to fool different users at different times.

In accordance with the inventive arrangements, the TV receiver will appear to be "somewhat" convincingly off, during the first interval. The term "somewhat" is used because the lighted lamp can not be masked completely.
20 The lamp is generally disposed at the rear of the cabinet and is well shielded to prevent accidental eye damage. However, the lamp is ventilated and cooled and some light will inevitably escape from the cabinet and be perceptible to some extent, especially if the ambient light is dim. Moreover, a cooling fan may continue to operate and noise from the fan might be perceptible as well.
25 Nevertheless, for purposes of creating an illusion for the short period of time in which the TV receiver is likely to be switched back on after being unintentionally turned off, the illusion is sufficiently convincing. It should be remembered, after all, that a magician's audience is still thrilled by the magician's tricks even though the audience is well aware that the tricks are illusions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A video display apparatus, embodying an inventive feature, includes a back lighting lamp that is energized, during a normal video display mode of operation, to produce an image. A source of an input, power-on-control signal is provided. A source of an input, power-off control signal is provided. A first timer is responsive to the power-off control signal and coupled to the lamp for maintaining the lamp energized, during a first interval, that follows the occurrence of the power-off control signal. The lamp is de-energized following an end of the first interval. If the power-on control signal occurs, during the first interval, the lamp is prevented from being de-energized, following the end of the first interval, and the normal video display mode operation resumes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

FIGURE 1 illustrates a general flow chart for the modes of operation of a projection television of FIGURE 3, embodying an inventive feature;

FIGURE 2 illustrates more detailed flow chart for describing the operation of the projection television of FIGURE 3; and

FIGURE 3 illustrates, in a block diagram form, a projection television, embodying an inventive feature.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

FIGURE 1 illustrates a flow chart for explaining modes of operation of a liquid crystal display (LCD) or a liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS) projection television (TV) receiver 300 of FIGURE 3, embodying an inventive feature. TV receiver 300 utilizes a high-intensity discharge lamp 302 forming a back light source for a light valve 350. FIGURE 2 illustrates in a detailed flow chart of operation of TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3. Similar symbols and numerals in FIGURES 1-3 indicate similar items or functions.

Many high definition television (HDTV) receivers respond to both the "TV" Infra Red (IR) preamble code (0) and to the "satellite/SAT1" IR preamble code (8). Accordingly, the preamble is not important to the following discussion and will be omitted. In the following discussion, it will be helpful to note that "C5" is

the discrete "POWER ON" IR code, "C4" is the discrete "POWER OFF" IR code, and "D5" is the discrete "POWER TOGGLE" IR code. These hexadecimal codes can vary from one manufacturer to the next, and accordingly, are not included in the Figures. It can also be noted that most receivers and remote control systems are designed to operate with power-on and power-off commands or with power-toggle commands, but not both. Most systems manufactured by Thomson multimedia, for example, are responsive to all three commands, and this is reflected in the flow chart of FIGURE 2 and in the following discussion.

Assume that TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 operates in a normal Video Display mode, referred to in a block 110 of FIGURE 1. A user issuing a power off command via, for example, a control signal 301 and an IR link 310 of FIGURE 3 causes TV receiver 300 to enter an Error Recovery mode, referred to in a block 111 of FIGURE 1, via a flow chart path 110a. If the power off command was issued inadvertently, the user can recover from the error by issuing, within, for example, a 30 second interval, a power on command, as depicted by a flow chart path 111a, via a control signal 304 of FIGURE 3 to turn TV receiver 300 back on. In this case, no turn on delay will occur. Thus, a display screen 303 of TV receiver 300 would have an appearance that is, advantageously, consistent with users' expectations of today's conventional direct-view tube or rear projection TV receivers.

Without the operation in the Error Recovery mode, referred to in block 111 of FIGURE 1, the user would need, disadvantageously, to wait approximately 30 seconds for allowing lamp 302 of FIGURE 3 to fully de-energize before turning TV receiver 300 back on. In addition, another period of time would be needed to re-light or re-energize lamp 302.

The Error Recovery mode, referred to in block 111 of FIGURE 1, occurs, during an interval T1 of FIGURE 3. During interval T1, display screen 303 of TV receiver 300 has a false appearance as though TV receiver 300 is turned off. This is accomplished even though lamp 302 remains on and fully energized. A user can generate the power-on command or power toggle command via control signal 304 before the aforementioned interval T1 expires or elapses (for example

30 seconds), and TV receiver 300 will appear to be quickly turned back on. The user never need know that TV receiver 300 was, in fact, never fully turned off. On the other hand, if the user does not generate the power-on command via control signal 304 before the aforementioned interval T1 expires, the mode changes, via a flow chart path 111b of FIGURE 1, to a 30-second Lamp Cool-Down mode, referred to as block 112 of FIGURE 1.

If the user tries to power on TV receiver 300, during the 30-second Lamp Cool-Down mode, referred to as block 112 of FIGURE 1, a light emitting diode (LED) 306 of FIGURE 3 will blink. The blinking of LED 306 will let the user know that the command was received but the command will not be processed. Consumers have been trained for decades to believe the information represented by power-on indicators in all sorts of appliances.

Assume that TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 operates in the normal Video Display mode, referred to as block 110 of FIGURE 1, that is, the user is watching a TV program. The normal Video Display mode is referred to as step 201 of FIGURE 2. The user presses an ON-OFF button on a remote control, not shown, once, which sends a POWER TOGGLE (D5) command, referred to in step 202 of FIGURE 2 from remote control unit 309 to TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3.

Alternatively, the user presses the ON-OFF button, not shown, twice within a 2-second window (a so-called "DOUBLE OFF" feature of an RCA CRK76 model remote). Not only is POWER TOGGLE (D5) command, referred to in step 203 of FIGURE 2, sent by remote control unit 309 to TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3, but a stream of commands are sent by remote control unit 309. The last of the stream of commands are three consecutive TV POWER OFF (C4) commands.

Consequently, TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 enters the Error Recovery mode, referred to in step 204 of FIGURE 2. In this mode, steps are undertaken to create an illusion that TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 has been turned off, even though lamp 302 is still lit. During the Error Recovery mode, referred to in block 111 of FIGURE 1, the Contrast and Brightness (Black Level) of display screen 303 of FIGURE 3 are minimized by the operation of a control circuit 311 (for example, set to zero) via a control path 305. Control circuit 311 may include a

microprocessor, not shown. Also, the video is blanked, for example, by turning off one or more display processors, not shown, via control path 305.

Additionally, the audio in a speaker 307 is muted and power-on indicator LED 306 placed on a front panel assembly (FPA) 308 is turned off. It was found, for example, that merely displaying a completely black picture might not be sufficient to convey a convincing appearance of TV receiver 300 being turned off.

TV receiver 300 can continue to acknowledge the receipt of all commands, for example by flashing on LED 306 whenever a remote control command produced by a remote control unit 309 is received from the user, even if the command will be ignored during the Lamp Cool-down mode. These steps together give a reasonably convincing appearance to the user that TV receiver 300 is off. Thus, control circuit 311 turns off everything except lamp 302.

A first time-out timer 312 of control circuit 311 is started, referred to in step 205 of FIGURE 2. Timer 312 has a time-out duration that can correspond to the time needed for lamp 302 to be fully de-energized. In many cases, this requires about 30 seconds. It should be understood that for first time-out timer 312, the time-out duration need not be linked to the time required for lamp cool-down, although this is a convenient reference.

If a POWER ON (C5) command is received via IR link 310 of FIGURE 3 before the end of the Error Recovery mode, as depicted in step 206 of FIGURE 2, receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 exits the Error Recovery mode, as depicted in step 207 of FIGURE 2. Thereafter, receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 re-enters the Video Display mode, as depicted in step 208 of FIGURE 2. In the Video Display mode, the video is unblanked, the audio is unmuted, the power-on indicator is turned on, the black level is restored and the contrast setting is restored.

A similar situation occurs if, in a step 209 of FIGURE 2, a POWER TOGGLE (D5) command is received via IR link 310 of FIGURE 3 (that is, the ON-OFF button, not shown, is pressed on the remote or the front panel) before the end of the Error Recovery mode. As depicted in step 210 of FIGURE 2, the POWER TOGGLE command is interpreted as a POWER ON command and receiver

300 of FIGURE 3 re-enters the Video Display mode of step 201, as described before.

If a POWER OFF (C4) command is received before the end of Error Recovery mode, as depicted in step 211 of FIGURE 2, that command is ignored, as depicted in step 212. For all practical purposes, to the perception of the user, TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 is already turned off. Therefore instructing TV receiver 300, that is already supposed to be turned off, to turn off again is not logical. Also, if any other IR command (for example, VOLUME, CHANNEL, device key, etc.) is received during Error Recovery mode, the command is ignored because TV receiver 300 is already supposed to be turned off, as depicted in step 213 of FIGURE 2.

When the time-out duration of the first time-out timer 312 of FIGURE 3 has expired, as depicted in step 214 of FIGURE 2, control circuit 311 of FIGURE 3 turns off lamp 302 by the operation of an on/off signal 313. Then, control circuit 311 enters Lamp Cool-Down mode, shown in block 112 of FIGURE 1, via path 111b of FIGURE 1 and also in step 215 of FIGURE 2. A second time-out timer 314 of FIGURE 3 is started, as depicted in step 216 of FIGURE 2. Time-out timer 314 of FIGURE 3 has a time-out duration at least as long as the actually required cool-down time of lamp 302, for example 30 seconds.

As depicted in steps 217 and 222 of FIGURE 2, if any command is received from remote control unit 309 of FIGURE 3 or front panel 308, during the Lamp Cool-Down mode, referred to in block 112 of FIGURE 1, these commands are ignored and discarded. Commands that are ignored or discarded are not saved for later execution. As depicted in step 219 of FIGURE 2, and TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 remains in the Lamp Cool-Down mode.

When POWER ON (C5), POWER OFF (C4) or POWER TOGGLE (D5) commands are received in TV receiver 300, they, additionally, cause power-on LED 306 on FPA 308 to blink, as depicted in step 218 of FIGURE 2. The blinking informs the user that remote control unit 309 of FIGURE 3 is operating properly, and TV receiver 300 is also operating properly; however, TV receiver 300 simply cannot initiate the requested action at the moment.

When second time-out timer 314 expires, as depicted in step 220 of FIGURE 2, power to lamp 302 of FIGURE 3 is removed by the operation of signal 313, and TV receiver 300 enters TV and Lamp off mode, via a path 112a of FIGURE 1. The state, TV and Lamp off mode, is referred to in block 113 and in step 221 of FIGURE 2. TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 is, in fact, completely
5 turned off in this mode (except for power load needed for several auxiliary functions such as, for example, remote control unit 309).

When a power on command or power toggle command is received via, for example, signal 304, TV receiver 300 enters, via a path 113a of FIGURE 1, a
10 Lamp Warm-Up mode, referred to in block 114. In the Lamp Warm-Up mode, the picture is first visible at approximately 10 seconds and slowly becomes increasingly brighter. When a 30 second time-out expires, as shown in block 114, TV receiver 300 of FIGURE 3 enters Video Display mode, via a path 114a of FIGURE 1.

15 The duration of the Error Recovery mode, referred to in block 111 of FIGURE 1, is arbitrarily set at 30 seconds since this is believed to provide the user with enough time to correct an inadvertent power-off situation (e.g., discipline child, stop sitting on remote, or find remote and press power on or power toggle command, etc.). The duration of the Lamp Cool-Down mode,
20 referred to in block 112 of FIGURE 1, is estimated to be about 30 seconds. Should a better estimate be found through investigation of how long lamp 302 of FIGURE 3 needs before all the mercury loses its "energy", then that duration is to be used as the duration during which the user cannot turn TV receiver 300 back on.

25 There is no reliable way to distinguish between an "inadvertent off" and an "intentional off". Therefore, to err on the side of safety, it will always be assumed that an OFF (power toggle or discrete power off) is inadvertent because the consequences of not treating it as inadvertent (i.e., inability to immediately turn the TV back on) are more severe than treating it as inadvertent. According
30 to the user's perception, the TV will appear to be "off" in the Error Recovery mode. Unavoidably, the issue persists of the person wanting to turn on the TV

during the necessary Lamp Cool-Down mode. However, the probability of wanting to turn on the TV is assumed to be greater in the first 30 second interval, after the occurrence of POWER OFF command, than in the next 30 second interval that follows the first 30 second interval.

CLAIMS

1. A video display apparatus, comprising:

a back lighting lamp that is energized, during a normal video display mode of operation, to produce an image;

5 a source of an input, power-on control signal;

a source of an input, power-off control signal;

a first timer responsive to said power-off control signal and coupled to said lamp for maintaining said lamp energized, during a first interval, that follows the occurrence of said power-off control signal, and for de-energizing said lamp, following an end of said first interval, except that if said power-on control signal occurs, during said first interval, said lamp is prevented from being de-energized, following the end of said first interval, and said normal video display mode operation resumes; and

15 a power-off indicator responsive to said power-off control signal for providing an appearance of a power-off mode of operation, during said first interval.

2. A video display apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said indicator comprises a light valve optically coupled to said lamp and responsive to said input power-off control signal for turning off a light output from said light valve, during said first interval for providing the appearance of a power-off mode of operation, during said first interval.

3. A video display apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein said indicator further comprises a light source responsive to said power-off control signal for changing an appearance of said light source, during said first interval.

4. A video display apparatus according to Claim 3 wherein said light source comprises a light emitting diode.

5. A video display apparatus according to Claim 2, wherein said indicator further comprises an audio transducer responsive to said power-off control signal for turning off a sound output from said audio transducer, during said first interval.

5

6. A video display apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein an occurrence of said power-off control signal is disregarded, following a beginning time of said first interval.

10

7. A video display apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein a timer is responsive to said power-off control signal for preventing said lamp from being energized, during a second interval that follows said first interval.

15

8. A video display apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said lamp provides back lighting in a liquid crystal display (LCD).

9. A video display apparatus according to Claim 1, wherein said lamp provides back lighting in a liquid crystal on silicon (LCOS) display.

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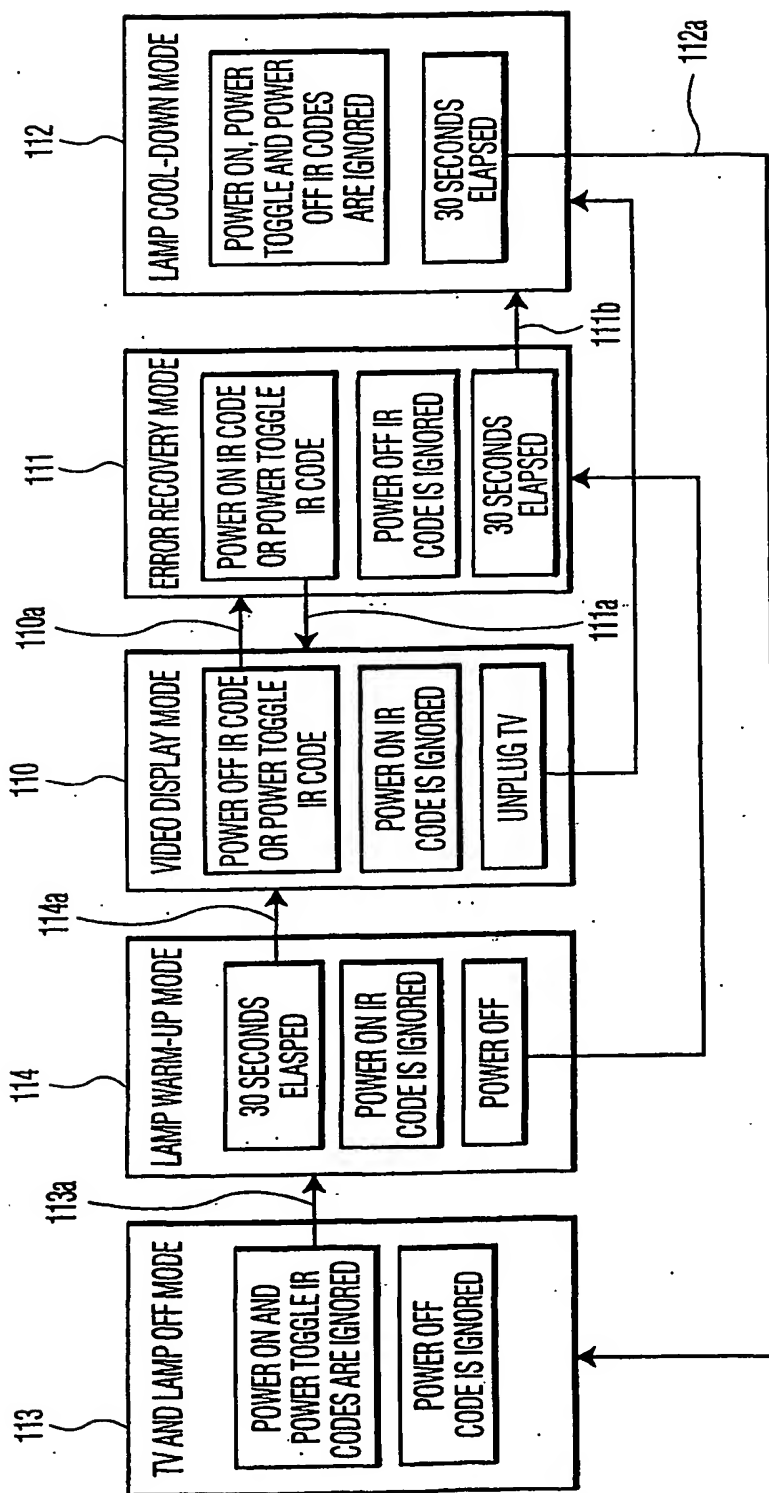


FIG. 1

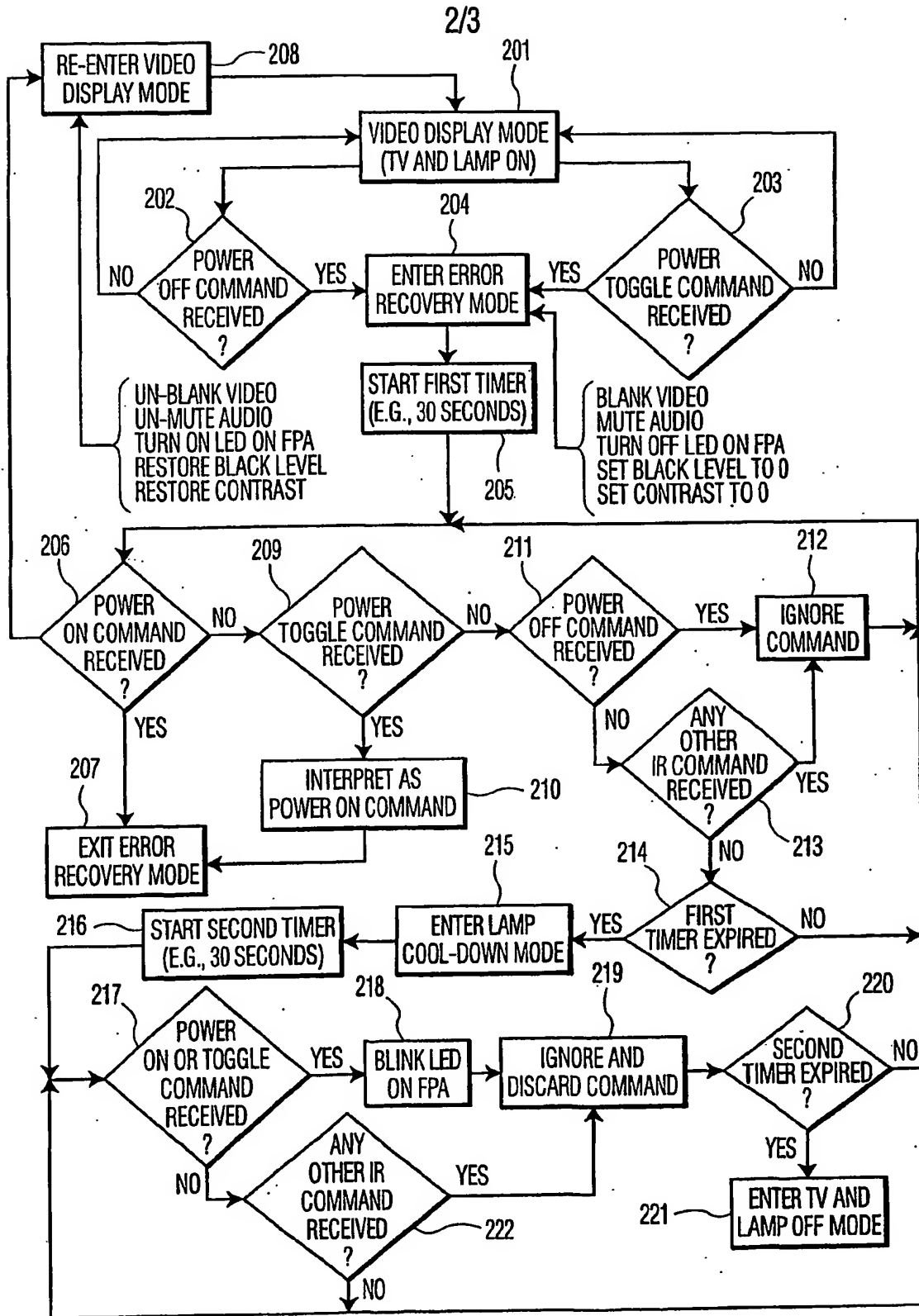
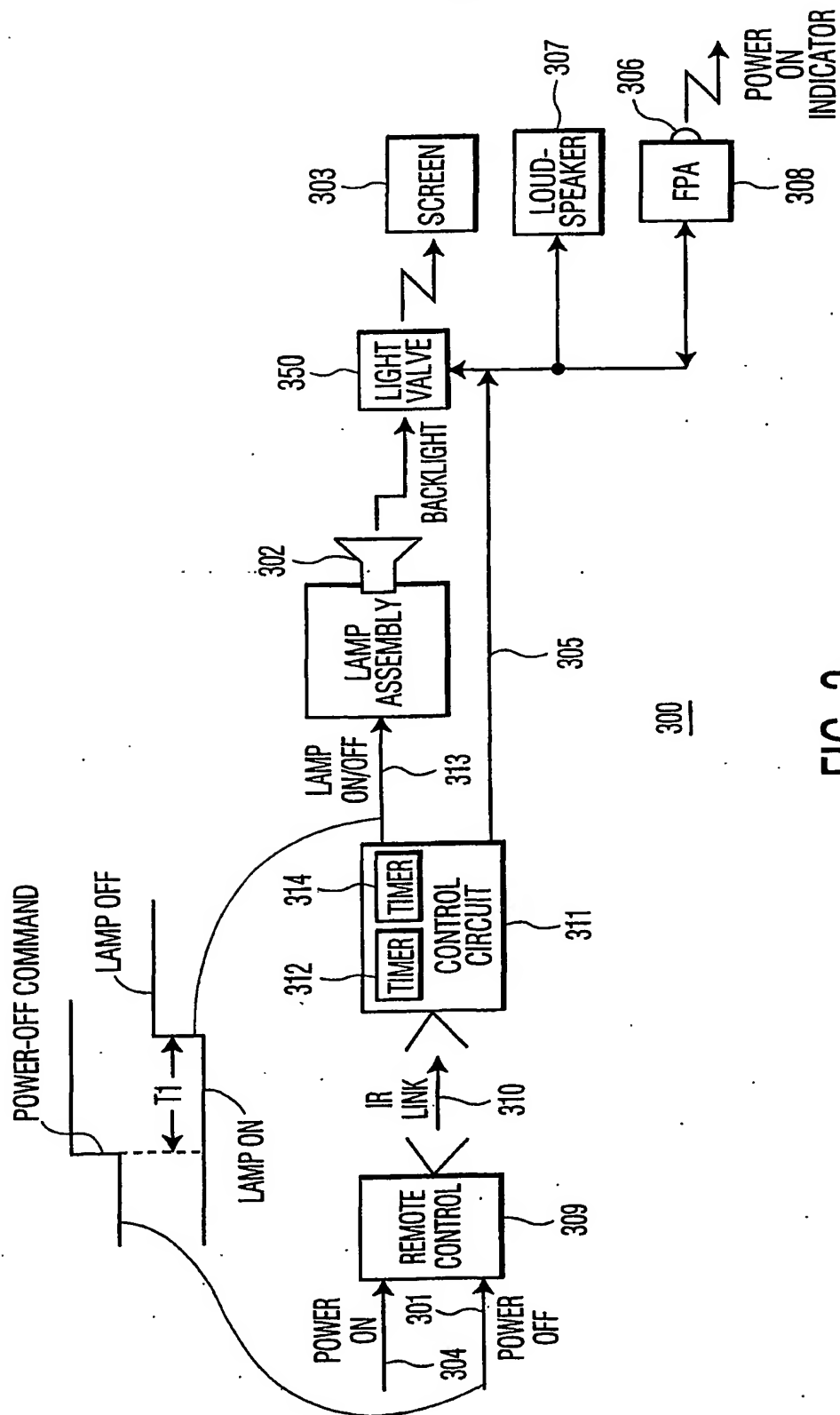


FIG. 2

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER												
IPC(7) : H04N 5/63												
US CL : 348/730												
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC												
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Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)												
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Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched												
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)												
EAST												
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT												
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.										
A, P	US 6,246,450 A (INBAR) 12 June 2001 (12.06.2001), column 4, line 45 - column 8, line 46.	1 and 8										
A	US RE 36,060 A (MIYASHITA) 26 January 1999 (26.01.1999), column 2, lines 27-52.	1 and 8										
A	US 5,428,408 A (STANTON) 27 June 1995 (27.06.1995), column 2, lines 37-68.	1 and 8										
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